

## IF YOU GET PULLED OVER: WHAT TO SAY...

**If you get pulled over, there are four things you need to ask the officer before you do anything:**

1. "What's your emergency, and how may I assist you?"
2. "What is the emergency that caused you to turn on your emergency lights/flashers?" NOTE: (A routine traffic stop DOES NOT constitute an emergency.)
3. "What is your RAS (Reasonable Articulate Suspicion)?"
4. "What's your SAF (Single Articulate Fact)?"

If the officer can't answer these questions—and in most cases, they won't be able to—then you say the following:

**Officer, can you explain to me what crime I have committed that justifies you stopping me today?**

Have I caused harm or injury to another individual?

Have I stolen or damaged another individual's property?

So, you're basically saying you have no reason to stop me today because you do not have a reasonable articulable suspicion, and you don't have a single articulable fact that would give you probable cause to believe that I have committed a crime. **This means you have no reason to suspect that I have caused harm or injury to another individual or that I have stolen or damaged another individual's property.**

**At this point, you need to hand the officer the MANDATORY QUESTIONNAIRE AND NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE/PUBLIC SERVANT** sheet and inform them that the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-579) gives you the right to require them to read, complete, and sign this document. Once they have read and signed the MANDATORY QUESTIONNAIRE AND NOTICE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE/PUBLIC SERVANT sheet, hand them the NOTICE OF INQUIRY AND/OR REPORT OF DETAINMENT sheet, and have them fill it out and sign it, including the date at the bottom.

At this point, they will realize that you know your rights and that you aren't playing games. The fact of the matter is, if they can't explain what the emergency is that caused them to turn on their emergency lights/flashers, and if they can't explain to you what their Reasonable Articulate Suspicion is, what their Single Articulate Facts are, and if they can't explain to you what crime you have committed that justifies them stopping you, the bottom line is they have no standing to stop or detain you.

**And if they do arrest and detain you, because of their actions and violating your rights, you now have a reason to take them to court to file a levy on their PUBLIC BONDS of no more than \$100,000.00 USD (one hundred thousand dollars) per 5 minutes that you are detained by ALL present officers.**

## REASONABLE ARTICULABLE SUSPICION (RAS)

**1. Reasonable:** The suspicion must be based on specific and concrete facts, not just a vague hunch. It needs to be something that a reasonable individual would agree is suspicious. This standard ensures that actions taken are grounded in objective evidence, rather than subjective feelings or biases, thereby upholding fairness and integrity.

**2. Articulable:** The officer must be able to explain or articulate why they were suspicious. This explanation should be clear and specific, detailing the observations or circumstances that led to their concern. Such clarity is crucial for accountability and helps ensure that any actions taken are justified and transparent.

**3. Suspicion:** The officer must suspect that the individual is involved in criminal activity. This doesn't mean the officer is certain, but there is enough evidence to believe something illegal might be happening. The suspicion should be based on observable facts or behavior that suggest a potential violation of the law, ensuring that any intervention is rooted in a reasonable and objective basis.

## SINGLE ARTICULABLE FACT (SAF)

A single articulable fact is a specific, observable detail that a law enforcement officer can use to justify their suspicion that an individual may be involved in criminal activity. This fact must be clear, specific, and based on actual observations or information, rather than a vague feeling or generalized assumption.

Here are key details about what constitutes a single articulable fact:

### 1. Specificity

The fact must be clear and detailed, not generalized. It should describe a particular behavior, appearance, or circumstance.

### 2. Observability

The fact must be something that the officer personally observed or was reported with accuracy.

### 3. Connection to Potential Criminal Activity

The fact must reasonably suggest that criminal activity might be afoot. It doesn't need to prove a crime has been committed, but it should indicate that further investigation is warranted.

### 4. Relevance

The fact must be relevant to the situation at hand. It must be a detail that logically contributes to the suspicion of criminal activity.

## **5. Ability to Articulate**

The officer must be able to clearly explain why this particular fact raised their suspicion. They should be able to describe it in a way that makes sense to others, including a court.

## **6. Objectivity**

The fact must be based on objective criteria rather than individual bias or assumptions. It should be something that others could observe and interpret similarly.

## **7. Legal Precedent**

The fact must be something that has been recognized in legal contexts as sufficient to establish reasonable suspicion. Courts often look at the totality of circumstances, but a single articulable fact can be enough if it strongly suggests criminal activity.

In summary, a single articulable fact is a specific, observable, and relevant detail that can be clearly explained and justified by law enforcement as a basis for reasonable suspicion. It's an essential component in ensuring that police actions are grounded in reality and are defensible in court.